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Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 17, as follows:

Mortality statistics for the week ended March 14, 1903.

Causes of death.	Number.
Pernicious fever.....	2
Tubercle of lungs.....	2
Sarcoma of uterus.....	1
Delirium tremens.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2
Tetanus.....	3
Organic heart disease.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis.....	2
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	2
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	2
Stricture of rectum.....	1
Chloroform narcosis.....	1
Total.....	20

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 24.18 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

Scarcity of water.

The scarcity of water continues. The supply from the aqueduct is very small and the cisterns are almost empty. In some the water is putrid and they have had to be emptied and washed out.

GERMANY.

*Plague and cholera in various countries.**Plague.*

British India.—During the week ended February 14 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 14,820 plague cases and 11,499 deaths, of which 856 cases (716 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay and 32 cases (25 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi.

British South Africa.—During the two weeks from the 18th to the 31st of January 11 deaths from plague were registered in Natal.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the two weeks from the 25th of January to the 7th of February 239 persons died of plague and 86 persons died of cholera.

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended February 28 was lower than it has been since the middle of November of last year, amounting, calculated upon the year, to 15 per thousand of the population (as compared with 15.9 in the foregoing week), and being considerably lower than for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.2 per thousand. Of the large German cities only the following showed more favorable health conditions than Berlin, viz: Schöneberg (with 14.7), Düsseldorf, Cassel, Barmen, Kiel, and Char-